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Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

LIMESTONE

1. IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Name : Limestone Chemical Formula : N/A
Molecular Weight : N/A Trade Name : (S-2) 25 & 50 Lbs. Sand Bags
DOT Ident. No. : None

Synonyms : aggregate, aglime, manufacture sand, plastering sand, mineral filler

2. PRODUCT AND COMPONENT DATA

<i>Components Chemical Name</i>	<i>CAS Registry No.</i>	<i>% (Approx)</i>	<i>Exposure Limits</i>
Limestone*	1317-65-3	100	Sec section 6
*Composition varies naturally. Typically contains quartz (crystalline silica)	14808-60-7	>1	

3. PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance and odor : Angular gray, white and tan particles ranging in size from powder to boulders. No Odor.
Specific Gravity : 2.5 - 2.7 Boiling point (At 1 Atm) : N/A
Vapor Density in Air (Air=1) : N/A Vapor Pressure (mmHg @20 C): N/A
% Volatile, By volume (@ 100 F): 0%
Evaporation rate (at 1 Atm and 25 C; n-butyl acetate=1) : 0
Solubility in water : 0

4. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability : Stable
Conditions to avoid : Avoid contact with incompatible materials (see below)
Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride may cause fire and/or explosions. Silica dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas → Silicon tetrafluoride.
Hazardous Decomposition Products : Limestone ignites on contact with fluorine and is incompatible with acids, alum, ammonium salts, and magnesium.
Hazardous Polymerization : Not known to polymerize.

5. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flashpoint (Methods used): Not Flammable
Flammable Limits in Air : Not Flammable
Extinguishing Agents : None required
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards : Contact with powerful oxidizing agents may cause fire and/or explosions (see section 4 of this MSDS).

6. TOXICITY AND FIRST AID

EXPOSURE LIMITS (When exposure to this product and other chemicals is concurrent, the exposure limit must be defined in the workplace). Unless specified otherwise, limits are expressed as eight-hour time-weighted averages (TWA). Limits for cristobalite and tridymite (other forms of crystalline silica) are equal to one-half of the limits for quartz.
ABBREVIATIONS : TLV = threshold limit value of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH); MSHA PEL = permissible exposure limit of the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA); OSHA PEL = permissible exposure limit of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); mg/m³ = milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air.

Limestone (Calcium Carbonate) : TLV = 10 mg/m³ ; OSHA PEL = 15 mg/m³ (total dust); OSHA PEL = 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction).

Other Particulates : TLV = 10 mg/m³ (inhalable/total particulate, not otherwise classified), TLV = 3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate, not otherwise classified); OSHA PEL = 15 mg/m³ (total particulate, not otherwise regulated), OSHA PEL = 5 mg/m³ (respirable particulate, not otherwise regulated).

Respirable Crystalline Silica (quartz) : TLV = 0.05 mg/m³, MSHA and OSHA PEL = 10 mg/m³, (%SiO₂+2); MSHA proposed and OSHA proposed PEL = 0.1 mg/m³.

Respirable Dust : MSHA and OSHA PEL = 10 mg/m³, (%SiO₂+2)

Total Dust : MSHA PEL = 30 mg/m³, (%SiO₂+3); OSHA PEL = 30 mg/m³ (%SiO₂+2)

ACGIH, MSHA, and OSHA have determined that adverse effects are not likely to occur in the workplace provided exposure levels do not exceed the appropriate TLVs & PELs. However, because of the wide variation in individual susceptibility, lower exposure limits may be appropriate for some individuals including persons with pre-existing medical conditions such as those described below.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Inhaling respirable dust and/or crystalline silica may aggravate existing respiratory system disease (s) and/or dysfunctions. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye conditions.

Primary Route(s) of Exposure

Inhalation (X) Skin () Ingestion ()

Acute Toxicity

EYE CONTACT : Direct contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion.

SKIN CONTACT : Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion.

SKIN ABSORPTION : Not expected to be a significant exposure route.

INGESTION : Expected to be practically non-toxic. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage.

INHALATION : Dusts may irritate the nose, throat, and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate limits.

First Aid

EYES : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eyelids open.

Occasionally lift the eyelids to ensure thorough rinsing. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eyes.

Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

SKIN : Wash with soap and water. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

INGESTION: If person is conscious, give large quantity of water and induce vomiting; however, never attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit. Get immediate medical attention.

INHALATION : Remove to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

For emergencies contact : Ing. Moisés Rivera at (787) 632-9791

Chronic Toxicity

Prolonged and repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica-containing dust in excess of appropriate exposure limits has caused silicosis, a lung disease. Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms (signs) of the disease. However, silicosis can be progressive, and symptoms can appear at any time, even years after exposure has ceased. Symptoms of silicosis may include, but are not limited to, the following : shortness of breath; difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume; right heart enlargement and/or failure. Smoking increases the risk of developing lung disorders, including emphysema and lung cancer. Persons with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection.

Respirable dust containing newly broken silica particles has been shown to be more hazardous to animals in laboratory tests than respirable dust containing older silica particles of similar size. Respirable silica particles which had aged for sixty years or more showed less lung injury in animals than equal exposures of respirable dust containing newly broken particles of silica.

There are reports in the literature suggesting that excessive crystalline silica exposure may be associated with adverse health effects involving the kidney, scleroderma (thickening of the skin caused by swelling and thickening of fibrous tissue) and other autoimmune disorders. However, this evidence has been obtained primarily from case reports involving individuals working in high exposure situations or those who have already developed silicosis, and therefore, this evidence does not

conclusively prove a causal relationship between silica or silicosis and these adverse effects. Several studies of persons with silicosis also indicate an increased risk of developing lung cancer, a risk that increases with the duration of the exposure. Many of these studies of silicotics do not account for lung cancer confounders, especially smoking.

Limestone is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). In October 1996, an IARC working group re-assessing crystalline silica, a component of this product, designated respirable crystalline silica as carcinogenic (Group 1). The NTP's Report on Carcinogens 9th edition, lists respirable crystalline silica as a "known human carcinogen". In year 2000, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) listed respirable crystalline silica (quartz) as a suspected human carcinogen (A-2). These classifications are based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in certain experimental animals and on selected epidemiological studies of workers exposed to crystalline silica.

7. PERSONAL PROTECTION AND CONTROLS

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

For respirable quartz levels that exceed or are likely to exceed an 8-hr TWA of 0.1 mg/m³, a NIOSH approved dust respirator must be worn. For respirable quartz levels that exceed or are likely to exceed an 8-hr TWA of 0.5 mg/m³, a NIOSH approved HEPA filter respirator must be worn. If respirable quartz levels exceed or are likely to exceed an 8-hr TWA of 5 mg/m³, a NIOSH approved positive pressure, full face respirator or equivalent is required. Respirators use must comply with applicable MSHA or OSHA standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, and other requirements.

Ventilation : Local exhaust or general ventilation adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate exposure limits.

Skin Protection : See "Hygiene" section below.

Eye Protection : Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated.

Hygiene : Wash dust-exposed skin with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, and using toilet facilities. Wash work clothes after each use.

Other Control Measures : Respirable dust and quartz levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and quartz levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by all feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) wet suppression, ventilation, process enclosure, and enclosed employee work stations.

8. STORAGE AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Respirable crystalline silica-containing dust may be generated during processing, handling and storage. The personal protection and controls identified in Section 7 of the MSDS should be used as appropriate. Do not store near food and beverages or smoking material.

9. SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES

The personal protection and controls identified in Section 7 of the MSDS should be used as appropriate. Spilled material, where dust can be generated, may overexpose cleanup personnel to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust. Do not dry sweep spilled material. Prevent spilled materials from inadvertently entering streams, drains, or sewers.

For emergencies contact : Ing. Moisés Rivera (787) 632-9791, (787) 251-9474

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Pick up and reuse clean materials. Dispose of waste materials only in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

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